THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1774. THE NUMBER 402.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE

MRS. RIND,

IF a publiſher of news would but conſider that thoſe papers are the common vehicles for the duty as well as friendſhip of individuals to the community, I cannot but fancy, that, apart from their profits, the proprietors of them muſt be fond of throwing ſuch their mites into the treaſury of the public good. With this view, Madam, I frequently trouble *you*, in particular, with the reſults of many a ſerious, and, I think, well devoted hour to my country, the cordial, and perhaps the only ſervice, within the power of declining age. Permit me, then, to communicate a few complaints here and there uttered about me by the poor, on purpoſe that they may be decently tendered to the reflection of their repreſentatives when at home; who, from their general diſpoſitions, might (with ſubmiſſion) ſhew their goodneſs to their conſtituents much more than they ſeem lately to have done, by being prepared with a more deliberate attention to that duty for which they are called together. I mean at this time that proper conſideration which ought always to be paid to the vaſt propenſity to gain in every man in office, almoſt within the colony. They would then probably ſo contrive their enacting language, in all ſuch inſtances, that no advantage againſt their legiſlative intentions could eaſily be taken, even by the moſt artful conſtruction of words; and certainly the very reaſons for making any law at all muſt indicate that it ought to be made as effectual to its purpoſe as poſſible. Be not then, good-natured reader, overmuch aſtoniſhed at the following aſſertion: "That the laſt law, reducing the option given to the perſons incurring officers fees to 12s. 6d. the hundred for tobacco due, has, through ſome unguardedneſs, introduced an evil almoſt equal to, if not greater, than the 2d. a pound from which it was reduced." For that two penny act (not humouroufly ſo called) left no room for the perverting conſtruction which has taken place from this reducing law; though, in my opinion, the conſtruction ſeems foreign to the intention of the act, becauſe it never could, with the leaſt juſtice, mean to take from the payers of thoſe fees in tobacco the allowances for the conveniency given to the ſeveral counties, certainly deduced by the legiſlation of that day, from the advantages that would really be derived by the inſpection law then enacting, to the perſons entitled to thoſe fees; unleſs, as it has been done to the other plums, well *ſugared* over in that inſpecting law, to make it go down, the legiſlatures, in making this reducing act, can be ſuppoſed to intend to take away this plum alſo, and by that means render the inſpecting law as remarkable for its hardſhips impoſed in it, as it is every day diſcovered to be for its arbitrarineſs. I mean the eſtabliſhing two grand deciders upon the planters properties, to condemn them or not, without any appeal from them, whilſt every purchaſer or merchant has his *view* upon that property, as a goad to *compel* thoſe judges to extend that arbitrarineſs to its utmoſt link of deſtruction to the poor labourers. But this, Madam, here only, by the bye, a future leizure poſſibly may blazon that bloody flag with all its intimidating effects, emboſſed with private revenge, and bordered round with actual ſlavery; I mean thoſe *fiery* determinations againſt property, in all other inſtances deteſted by *freedom*, becauſe contrary to the moſt eſſential and moſt ſacred forms of its conſtitution, its JURIES. As to the point in hand, a ſmall clauſe will open the aſſertion before mentioned to every reader. The ſecretary's fees are now ſent out for collection in the groſs ſums, as rated in the fee bills in tobacco, when, before this reducing act, the diſcounts for conveniency, allowed in the tobacco law juſt mentioned, were always diſtinctly deducted in the notes. This evil, like moſt others, does not come alone, but multiplies in its conſequence; for as the ſecretary by this means frequently gets his fees collected in their groſs ſums, when people chuſe to pay them in tobacco, the county court clerks attempt the ſame thing; and as if it was not enough to be quite *trim tram* (as the ſaying is) on this occaſion, they inſiſt they have a right to do ſo. As common ſenſe, I ſee, cannot reſtrain them in ſuch a bold conſtruction of that reducing law, I ſhall deſpair of even attempting to do it, and therefore refer it over to the makers of the law, to conſider, whether when they were reducing the option from 2d. the pound to 12s. 6d. the hundred, they could mean that the perſons paying thoſe fees in tobacco ſhould not be allowed that deduction from the groſs ſums, for conveniency, enacted by the tobacco law? In ſuch a caſe, to be ſure, the reducing act could only wear the complexion of a parliamentary trick, inſtead of any relief from the high rate of the fees, the only obſervable mode in which legiſlation has for many years choſe to make any alteration in thoſe extravagant fees, at firſt ſettled in tobacco, when it hardly exceeded 10s. the hundred in value. Could not ſome cautious words then, have interpoſed in this reducing act, to deter ſuch an evident fraud? A fraud merely clerical indeed, which poſſibly originated from the duty of their offices, as they are frequently obliged to ſet in the very elaboratories of quirks and quibbling implications, *Clauſtris, tricis et ambagibus verſatis.* A rare logic truly! Becauſe the act ſays, if the fees are paid off at 12s. 6d. the optional price reduced, they ſhall be charged according to their groſs ſums; Ergo, ſays *Clerians*, they ſhall be charged groſs, if paid in tobacco.

Again, I have read in the acts of aſſembly, as well as in the acts of parliament, "that no public officer ſhall exact greater fees (but at his peril) than what are allowed by law for the ſervice performed." However, perhaps the threat is not ſo well ſecured againſt a wilful evaſion in our fee bills as it ſeems to be in ſome acts of parliament, which render the delinquents againſt them for ever incapable of holding any public office again. For now to make the detection of ſuch a practice impoſſible, even for the recovery of the fines only inflicted, the coſts of judgments, executions, &c. inſtead of being charged article by article, as formerly, and poſſibly agreeable to a legal direction, that every ignorant as well as poor man might, by enquiry, know whether he was overcharged or not. I ſay theſe coſts are for the moſt part lumped out in one article, by which means good judges think (and perhaps not improperly) that many a defendant is loaded with greater fees than he ought to be; for no plaintiff can have any other concern than to receive from the defendant his whole coſts, which he pays according to his bill taxed. Perhaps this evil has too deep a root to be eaſily eradicated. Places are growing faſt into ſinecures, and deputies may poſſibly recieve their ſalaries by a kind of commiſſion *ad quantitatem*, as it were (the amount of the principal's fee book.) In ſuch a caſe there will preſumptively be ſome cunning attempted againſt the reſtrictions of any law, but the law of gain; but yet there ſeems to be a good remedy to prevent this, even in the root. Let the right of recording be lodged whereſoever, even the partiality of private intereſt ſhall chuſe to place it, it muſt be inherent, in the very idea of judicature, to ſuppreſs exorbitancy, otherwiſe poverty (except in its meaneſt *pauper form*) cannot long enter ſuch a place for redreſs. As a *verbum ſapienti*, then let the ſtatutes againſt forming out officers of ſo peculiar a truſt be well conſidered, before iniquity, through the ſpecioufneſs of cuſtom, ſhall inſinuate itſelf into the very boſom of juſtice; and time, from its wonted forgetfulneſs of the origination of things, ſhall preſume its ligitimacy.

EXPERIENCE.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

Maſter Printer,

I HAVE but a ſtiff fiſt at a gooſe-quill, becauſe as why I am uſed to handle the wheel and the main-ſheet; but I love freedom of ſpeech, and it goes againſt the ſtomach of a ſeaman to ſee a lubber, in your paper, who ſigns himſelf a TAR, rail at *blackguardiſm*; which is as neceſſary for the navy as ropes and ſails. I ſuppoſe this Frenchified enemy to Old England and old faſhioned manners would reduce the *Johns* to a ſet of cringing, ſoupmeagre *parlyvoos*, or a gang of *Scotch ſycophants*, who are all falſe hearted, and only to be truſted from the teeth outwards. For my own part, thof I am no enemy to civility, as far as it means any thing, I am no admirer of compliments and grimace; becauſe as how few words are beſt between friends, and men who have no bad deſigns have no occaſion to be ſo plaguy nice in their words; beſides, we ſhould always ſuit our *lingo* to our calling. Would you have a pedlar ſell his tape and laces in the ſtile of a boatſwain? Or a ſhop-board of tailors ſwear blood and thunder, and make as free with their own limbs as with their *cuſtomers?*

I am of opinion, whatever this ſham-ſham TAR may ſay to the contrary, that *Jemmy Twitcher* was promoted not for his honeſty, no, nor his ſkill neither, unleſs it be his ſkill in the ſea dialect, and as being the fitteſt leader of a *hard mouth'd* body of people.

Every ſculler upon the river knows that buſineſs cannot go on ſwimmingly upon the water without *blackguardiſm.* Billingſgate is only a colony from the Thames; and what would trade and commerce, law, phyſic, or divinity, do without the fiſh and the rhetoric of that famous ſeminary of free ſpeaking? It is a curſed hard thing, when the landmen DO all the blackguard things, that they ſhould have the conſcience to grudge us the WORDS. I never ſailed with a mealy-mouth'd captain in my life who was worth a quid of tobacco. Therefore, d——n your fine words and fair ſpeeches, I ſay; and long live *blackguardiſm*, *Jemmy Twitcher*, and Old England, and may all the Scotch enemies of freedom, both in word and deed, be rewarded with fire and brimſtone here and hereafter. Amen! ſays

TARPAULIN.

Anecdote of EDWIN LASCELLES, *Eſquire, member of parliament for the county of* York.

THIS worthy gentleman being lately waited upon by a number of his moſt reſpectable conſtituents, to inform him they had ſo highly approved of his conduct in parliament that they intended to raiſe a ſubſcription to defray his expences at the next general election. To which addreſs he returned this truly noble and patriotic anſwer: "Gentlemen, I heartily thank you and all my worthy conſtituents, and requeſt the further favour, that you let me ſubſcribe *one hundred thouſand pounds* for that purpoſe; if that ſhould prove *inſufficient*, I ſhall gratefully accept your aſſiſtance."

A Gentleman's ADDRESS *to his* VIOLIN.

PRETTY little charming thing,
Raptures flow from ev'ry ſtring;
Mindful of thy lively ſtrains,
Charmer both of nymphs and ſwains.
Drouſy in my loneſome cot,
Welcome, ev'ry ſprightly note!
Kindling ſoft and eaſy joys,
Mirthful, ev'ry damp deſtroys.
Partner of my peaceful hours,
Gladdens more than mild amours;
Fleeting though thy pleaſures be,
Guiltneſs they——no ſtings from thee.
Thou canſt ſooth each vain deſire,
Thou canſt virtuous thoughts inſpire,
Thou canſt make me NOT REPINE;
Sure, ſweet creature! thou'rt divine.

ANECDOTE IN RELATION TO TYTHES.

AFTER the firſt Lord Townſhend retired from the buſineſs of ſecretary of ſtate, and lived wholly at his country ſeat, a converſation aroſe at his table on the ſubject of tythes, and the preferableneſs to the clergy of a ſtipend well paid, to riſe or fall in proportion as the value of money did. A clergyman in the company expreſſing his wiſh that ſuch a ſcheme was effected, his lordſhip ſaid, "I ſhall never be of that mind; for were it not for the ill-will of the people towards the clergy on account of tythes, the clergy would have a much greater influence over the people than ever I wiſh to ſee them have."

MUNICH, *October* 17.

A SEVERE edict has juſt been publiſhed againſt duels, which are ſtrictly prohibited, under pain of death; and this is extended to ſeconds and other aſſiſtants.

ST. PETERSBURG, *October* 4. On Sunday laſt, the anniverſary of her Imperial Majeſty's coronation, ſhe was pleaſed to teſtify to his Excellency Count Panin the juſt ſenſe ſhe entertained of the manner in which he had acquitted himſelf of the truſt hitherto committed to him of Governor of the Great Duke, by beſtowing an eſtate on him, forever, of the yearly value of 30,000 roubles, giving him alſo a penſion of 30,000 roubles, beſides an appointment of 14,000 roubles, as chief of the department of foreign affairs; to which was added the choice of any houſe in Peterſburg, to be purchaſed for him, with 100,000 roubles to furniſh it; 50,000 roubles for a ſervice of plate, and the equipage and cellar of the court for a twelvemonth. At the ſame time, all the officers of the Great Duke's houſhold were diſmiſſed with penſions of 2000 roubles, and a preſent of 6000 roubles each. His Imperial highneſs is to be ſerved for the future by the officers of the Empreſs's houſhold.

VIENNA, *October* 18. The fate of the city of Dantzic now much engages the attention of this court. A deputation of two merchants of eminence from that court, attended by Count Loniſko, a Poliſh nobleman from the court of Warſaw, have juſt arrived here, and have intereſted the Emperor ſo much in favour of the oppreſſed city, that he has engaged to uſe his utmoſt endeavours for reſtoring its former rights and privileges.

LONDON, *October* 28.

BY a French gentleman juſt arrived from Mequinez we learn the following account of the rebellion which the eldeſt ſon of the Emperor of Morocco had ſpirited up againſt his father: "This prince was at one time the favourite of the old Monarch, and having been educated under ſome white eunuchs in the ſeraglio, gained a much greater ſight into literature, and the uſeful arts, than the eaſtern princes generally do. He was always remarkably fond of military diſcipline, and much endeared himſelf to all the troops, eſpecially to the black cavalry, which body has been the only one the Emperors of Morocco have placed any dependence upon ſince thoſe of the Negro family have been on the throne. With the aſſiſtance of this body, he formed a deſign of dethroning his father, and uſurping the throne. Accordingly he gave out a report that the Emperor's affections were eſtranged from him by inſidious arts, and that his Imperial Majeſty means to impriſon him, and put out his eyes, a barbarous cuſtom practiſed in the eaſtern courts, in order to advance a younger ſon. Under this pretence the prince fled the court of Mequinez, and repaired to the city of Fez, where he put himſelf at the head of his black troops, took poſſeſſion of the city, and was proclaimed Emperor. His father, who was informed of his ſon's intention, had collected a large army, with which he met the rebels on a plain, as they were advancing towards Mequinez, when a general engagement enſued, and was fought a long time with great obſtinacy; but near 4000 of the rebels going over to the old Emperor, turned the day in his favour, and the prince, with a ſmall body, fled back to Fez. The Emperor proceeded in triumph back to Mequinez"

A letter from Francfort, on the Maine, dated October 7, ſays: "It ſeems as if we lived in an age of pretenſions to antient rights; for from the higheſt to the loweſt rank, whoever has any pretended right, now appears and demands it. Beſides the diſpute between the electors of Mentz and Cologne, concerning the duties to be paid on the Rhine, we have of late had another quarrel in our neighbourhood, which ended in a battle between the parties. There is a wood in the neighbourhood of this city, in which the lords of Hanau for many centuries have aſſumed to themſelves a right to hunt. Our magiſtrates of late inſiſted that the wood belongs to them, and that they would not ſuffer ſo plain a violation of their antient right as to admit an Hanau huntſman into it. They then ſet eighty men of their garriſon to take poſſeſſion of the wood, with orders not to ſuffer a foreign huntſman to enter it. A petty count in the neighbourhood, whoſe name is F———n, was no ſooner acquainted with this news, than he ordered the alarm bell to be rung, and put his ſubjects under arms, marching himſelf at the head of them into the wood. Hoſtilities were immediately commenced, and a fierce battle, with fire arms, was fought between the parties, in which, after about twenty men were killed on each ſide, victory declared for the troops of our garriſon, who made the poor commander priſoner, and brought him triumph into this city, where he is ſecured under a ſtrong guard. But whether this moſt important affair will have any influence over the preſent political affairs of Europe our politicians cannot as yet agree."

The Engliſh and Dutch African companies, who are under the protection of their reſpective ſtates, have agreed to the diſcuſſion of their differences on the coaſt to commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe, who are to meet at London. The object of the commiſſaries will be to re-eſtabliſh a good underſtanding between the neighbouring natives of the two forts, to fix a communication by land between the Engliſh eſtabliſhments, and to alter the antient conventions, which a ſucceſſion of time and circumſtances have rendered neceſſary, one of which was a treaty entered into by the Dutch and Portugueſe at the Hague, on Auguſt 6, 1662, by virtue of which they reſerved to themſelves the trade of that country to the excluſion of all other nations. The Engliſh alſo exhibit other complaints touching their commerce in the Perſian gulph, which are to be taken into conſideration at the ſame time.

Since the death of Ali Bey, Mehemet Aboudaab has divided the government of Egypt with Iſmael Bey, who was the principal author of the revolution in that country. The latter has always, even in the lifetime of Ali Bey, whom he abandoned, kept up intelligence with Chiek Daher, who ſince the death of Ali has ſtrengthened his alliance with Iſmael, and obtained, through his means, the exportation of corn from Egypt into Syria, which had been forbidden; but a late event cauſes much conjecture, Iſmael Bey, to the great aſtoniſhment of every body, having entered Gaza at the head of 5000 men, and put himſelf under the protection of Chiek Daher. Some ſay that his departure from Egypt was a concerted ſcheme with Aboudaab, who, it is ſaid, is in league with the Ruſſian general, to whom it is aſſerted he has ſent preſents to Paros, and is with the Ruſſians, Daher, the Mutualis and the Druſes, to attempt the re-conquering Damaſcus and its territories. Others report that Iſmael, jealous of Aboudaab's power has quarrelled with him, and not being the ſtrongeſt in Cairo, has left that place, and joined Daher, to endeavour to encreaſe the troubles of Egypt; and by the inteſtine broils which they propoſe encouraging in that country, to hinder the Porte from receiving the accuſtomed ſuccours from thence of money, rice, corn, &c. and in ſhort embrace the firſt opportunity of entering that kingdom, and driving Aboudaab thence, and poſſeſſing themſelves of the abſolute command over it.

The laſt letters from Berlin adviſe that there are at preſent two ſtrong parties at Peterſburg, which endeavour to twhart each others meaſures as much as poſſible. One is denominated the Orlow party, the other Papin party, the former of which ſeems to have the greateſt ſway, and in conſequence of which a change in the Ruſſian miniſtry is much talked of.

Laſt Saturday's gazette contains the addreſſes of the lords and commons to his Majeſty, together with the addreſſes of both houſes to the Lieutenant of Ireland. In the lords addreſs to the King, among other expreſſions of their loyalty, their lordſhips ſay: "Your Majeſty may be aſſured that we will manifeſt a true and unbiaſſed regard to the public welfare, by that unanimity in all our proceedings which conduces to the eaſe of your Majeſty's government, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the intereſt of Ireland.

The commons, in their addreſs to the King, give his Majeſty the following, among other aſſurances of their zeal and affection: "Conſcious of the happineſs we have enjoyed under the beſt of princes, we ſhall chearfully grant, as far as the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of our country will admit, and in the manner leaſt burthenſome to your Majeſty's ſubjects, the ſupplies neceſſary for the honourable ſupport of your Majeſty's government; convinced, that in properly maintaining the honour and dignity of government, we effectually promote the good of our country." They conclude thus: "Your Majeſty may be thoroughly perſuaded that your faithful commons, as repreſentatives of your Majeſty's dutiful and affectionate ſubjects of Ireland, are animated with the ſtrongeſt deſire to maintain the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's government, and we ſhall, upon every occaſion, give unqueſtionable proofs of our zeal for the public ſervice, and of our never failing loyalty and attachment to your Majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon."

Wedneſday there was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of India ſtock, at their houſe in Leadenhall Street, when, after a variety of matttrs tranſacted, they unanimouſly came to the following reſolutions: That the ſecond and third clauſes of the 13th bye law, and the whole of the 22d and 29th bye laws be repealed; that the court of directors proceed, within ten days of the public notice given for that purpoſe, to the election of a director, in the room of the late Henry Crabb Boulton, Eſquire, deceaſed, agreeably to the charter of the 12th bye law; that the 30 per cent. payable to the company on the privileged goods, or private trade from Bengal and Fort St. George, be reduced to 15 per cent. that the 15 per cent. paid on teas in the ſame manner be reduced to 10 per cent. that it be recommended to the court of directors to lay before the general court, with all convenient ſpeed, an accurate ſtate of the caſtle and iſland of Bombay, and the expences of that ſettlement for the laſt five years; that it be likewiſe recommended, in like manner, to make a ſimilar report relative to the ſtate of the company's preſidencies at Fort William and Madras. Sir Robert Fletcher, who was preſent, ſeverally arraigned the governor and council of Madras, calling the chair a chair of iniquity, and inſiſting that the records tranſmitted to the company by the governor and council were falſe, and calculated to ſcreen the guilty and accuſe the innocent, as he pledged himſelf to prove. In further vindication of himſelf, he charged the accuſers in the moſt acrimonious terms on their ſide. Mr. C——— ſupported Sir Robert in this charge, alledging that Mr. Dupre had acquired a fortune of 400,000 l in leſs than five years, and that every body knew ſuch a fortune could not in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time be acquired by honourable means. In the courſe of Sir Robert Fletcher's ſpeech, among ſeveral matters of a ſimilar tendency, Sir Robert remarked, that on enquiry it would be found that the conduct of ſome of the counſellors in thoſe countries, however, would fully give the lie to that aſſertion of the *Heaven-born general*, that fleſh and blood could not ſtand the temptation thrown in their way. The motion for the producing the ſeveral papers paſſed in the affirmative, and the court adjourned SINE DIE.

The following is a letter of Father Neuville, formerly preacher at the court of France, to Brother ——— at Dinant. "The ſociety is no more. The fatal bull of deſtruction is publiſhed. Give me leave, on occaſion of this tragical revolution, which will amaze poſterity, to ſpeak to you as a father and a friend. Not a word, not a geſture, not a whiſper of murmur or complaint. An unfeigned reſpect towards the apoſtolic ſee, and the pontiff who fills it, and a perfect ſubmiſſion to the rigorous, but always adorable will of providence, and to the authority which it employs in the execution of it, the depths of which we are not allowed to fathom. Let us not vent our regrets, our ſighs, and our tears, but before the Lord and in his ſanctuary. Let not our well grounded ſorrow diſcover itſelf before men but by a ſilence of peace, modeſty, and obedience. Let us not forget either the inſtructions or examples of piety, which are due from us to the ſociety. Let us ſhew by our carriage that ſhe deſerved a better fate. Let the ſpeech and conduct of the children be the apology of the mother. This method will be the moſt convincing and perſuaſive, and it is the only ſuitable one, the only allowable and lawful one. Our deſire was to ſerve religion by our zeal and talents: Let us endeavour to ſerve it even by our fall and diſaſter. You cannot doubt, my dear Brother, of the painful ſituation of my heart and mind at the ſight of this mortifying deſtruction of the ſociety, to which I owe all; virtue, talents, and reputation. I can ſay that every moment I drink the chalice of bitterneſs and diſgrace, and I ſwallow it to the dregs. But on a caſt of the eye on Jeſus Chriſt crucified, dare we utter a word of complaint? The God of mercies, who does not inflict puniſhment here below but for the trial of the juſt, for the converſion of ſinners, and expiation of penitents; this God of mercies is pleaſed to afflict me at this time with another perſonal misfortune. I have loſt my dear and worthy Brother Father de Fray. One reflection ſweetens the bitterneſs of this cup. He filled his long career with virtue, and the Lord was pleaſed to ſpare him the ſad ſight of the ſociety anihilated. I recommend him to your prayers, and to thoſe of your brethren."

A correſpondent ſays, as duelling is at preſent a principal topic of converſation, I ſend you a copy of a letter from a lieutenant to a captain, who had challenged him upon a ſlight quarrel over a glaſs of wine, occaſioned by a diſpute about their miſtreſſes. This letter is an inſtance of a nobleneſs of nature, that challenges unlimited admiration; and indeed, as every ſoldier is the ſervant of the public, he can be accounted nothing but a deſerter who riſks his life unneceſſarily, which ſhould be reſerved to fall in the cauſe of liberty and his country. It is as follows: "Sir, I reckon it my peculiar happineſs that I can produce the officers and ſoldiers who witneſſed my behaviour at Fontenoy, as evidences of my courage. You may endeavour, if you pleaſe, to propagate my refuſing your challenge, and brand me with cowardice; but I am fully convinced that nobody will believe me guilty, and every body will ſee that you are malicious. The cauſe in which we quarrelled was a trifle; the blood of a ſoldier ſhould be reſerved for a nobler purpoſe. Love is blind, reſentment mean, and taſte capricious; and it ought to be conſidered, that murder, though palliated by a falſe ſhew of honour, is murder ſtill, and calls for vengeance!"

The affair of the Jeſuits, many think, is finally ended; but ſome ſay it is but beginning yet, as it appears this very circumſtance will be the cauſe of reducing the holy ſee, and giving the laſt blow to popery. It is univerſally known that the higher ranks of people in Europe have been wearied with an eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and the princes have long wiſhed for an opportunity of effecting another reformation in the Romiſh church; but as the Jeſuits had great influence over the minds of the people, and eſpecially thoſe of the lower claſs, any attempt of this kind has been fruſtrated by that means, but ſince the Pope's laſt bull, aboliſhing the order of Jeſuits, the unthinking part of the people, who have hitherto been the chief ſupport of the holy ſee, are turned its greateſt enemies. Even in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate itſelf the people publicly cry out in the ſtreets, "The Pope is turned out the Antichriſt!" A cardinal ſcarcely ventures to appear in the ſtreets of Rome, for fear of being killed; and as the parts and learning of the Jeſuits are known to be ſuperior to all the eccleſiaſtical orders, there is no doubt but this will ſoon begin a work of reformation in the church, and open the eyes of the ignorant, to ſhew them how they have been kept in the utmoſt darkneſs. Should this prove true, it will be the cauſe of propagating the pure doctrine of the goſpel throughout all Europe.

October 29. It is reported that a courier is juſt arrived from the continent with the news that a revolution has happened in Denmark, and that the Dowager Queen is in poſſeſſion of the crown. The King is ſaid to be depoſed. This buſineſs has been brought about entirely by his Pruſſian Majeſty.

A cabinet council is ſummoned to meet at Lord Gower's, at Whitehall, this evening, at 8 o'clock, ſaid to be on account of ſome diſpatches received from Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague.

October 30. They write from Berlin, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has raiſed the duty on leather imported from England, which, inſtead of one crown ſixteen groſckes, is to pay three crowns twelve groſckes per hundred.

They write from Dantzic, that Count Gregory Orlow has juſt arrived there on a commiſſion of importance from Peterſburg.

The account of a courier having arrived yeſterday with intelligence of a revolution having happened in Denmark, the King depoſed, and the Dowager Queen in poſſeſſion of the throne, is entirely void of foundation.

It is computed that there has been more Ruſſia tallow imported this year than ever known before; yet, what is very aſtoniſhing, candles bear a more extravagant price than formerly.

GLASGOW, *November* 4.

On Friday the 29th ult. a moſt inhuman and premeditated murder was committed here by Margaret and Agnes Adams (from Milngavie, in the pariſh of Eaſter Kilpatrick) upon the body of one Janet M'Intyre, a ſober and inoffenſive woman, who kept a huckiter's ſhop in Argyle Street. It ſeems the two gypſies expected that ſhe would have a conſiderable ſum of money lying by her, and therefore entered into an agreement to murder her, and plunder the houſe. With this view they came to her ſhop two nights before they committed the murder, but not getting immediate acceſs, on account of ſome people being in the ſhop, their reſolution failed them for that time. They returned again, however, on the following Friday's evening, with a determined reſolution of carrying their concerted plan into execution, and obſerving Mrs. M'Intyre alone in the ſhop, they went into her houſe about ſeven o'clock; and the better to enable them to effect their helliſh purpoſe, called for ſome ſpirits, and after drinking three gills of aquavitæ, and half a mutchkin of rum, the eldeſt ſiſter ſuddenly ſeized the poor woman by the throat, the other having ſhut the door and extinguiſhed the lamp; they gave her ſeveral blows on the face and head, and then knocked her down with a brickbat. Some of her neighbours hearing the noiſe, came to her aſſiſtance, but could not get in. Upon their threatening to break open the door, one of the Adams's begged they would not, as the diſturbance was only occaſioned by a drunken wife, who was now gone to bed and aſleep. Their ſuſpicions, however, ſtill encreaſing, they ſoon after forced open the door, and found the unhappy woman lying on the floor murdered, with ſeveral contuſions on her head, and evident marks on her neck of her having been ſtrangled. The two miſerable wretches were dragged from under the woman's bed, where they had concealed themſelves; their arms were all beſmeared with blood. Upon being carried before the magiſtrates, they emitted declarations, acknowledging their guilt, and were committed to priſon in order to ſtand trial. They have likewiſe confeſſed the fact in a precognition taken by the ſheriff on Tueſday laſt, and adheared to their former declarations. Some money which they had taken from Mrs. M'Intyre was found upon them. One of them is about twenty two years of age, the other between fifteen and ſixteen.

A gentleman at Newcaſtle has invented a machine for driving piles, and made a model of it himſelf, by which four men with eaſe can raiſe a ram of a ton weight 24 feet. It is worked by means of a cap ſtern and a fly barrel, and raiſes to the above height at two revolutions and a half. The ram is raiſed and diſlocated in the ſame manner as in the Weſtminſter pile engine, but with one fourth part of its machinery; a ſingle check of the arm pulls a trigger which unlocks the barrel, and the followers fall on the ram, which being graſped by its tongue, the trigger is let go, and the barrel inſtantly locks again. The machine may alſo be worked by horſes; and by means of an additional wheel (occaſionally to be added) the united ſtrength of 24 men may be employed to the greateſt advantage in raiſing ſunk piling, wrecks, tearing aſunder and raiſing ruins, &c.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, *dated* October 25.

"Friday and Saturday laſt the greateſt quantity of Scotch cattle was ſhewn upon the ſands, and adjacent fields, for ſale, that has appeared here for many years paſt. Though not many were ſold, yet they bore high prices, and many of the Highland drovers are gone ſouthward, with their cattle, who uſually ſold them in our markets. This evening two Highland gentlemen, named M'Gee and M'Kay, quarrelled; the occaſion of which, it is ſaid, aroſe from their cattle being mixed in each others droves. They immediately agreed to decide it by ſword and piſtol, and for that purpoſe repaired to a field adjoining the race ground, and ſtood at the diſtance of ſeven yards only, when one of them received a ſlight wound in his left arm. They then immediately cloſed, made ſeveral deſperate puſhes, and it was with the utmoſt difficulty they were parted."

Some time ago the ferry boat which plies from the Iſland Walls acroſs the Pentland Frith, in her way from Caithneſs loſt her courſe, occaſioned by thick weather, too much of an ebb tide, and a ſtrong gale of wind from the S. E. They did not apprehend their miſtake until they had run an hour or two longer than ſhould have brought them within ſight of ſhore, on the oppoſite ſide. The fog ſtill continuing, and the gale encreaſing, they were ſoon carried into the North Sea, which ran ſo very high that it was with the greateſt difficulty they could keep their ſmall yaul from being overſet, even by ſteering before the wind. Such was their melancholy condition, when two days after they were diſcovered by a jaghar coming from Iceland with fiſh. By this time the gale had abated, and the weather was clear. The jaghar was commanded by Capt. Pietor Pakris, belonging to Maaſluſe, in Holland, who took them on board, put them into warm beds, and treated them with every degree of tenderneſs and hoſpitality in his power. He took their ſmall ſhallop upon deck, and three days after landed them upon the ſouth part of Shetland, but did not part with them till he had given them money, and every kind of proviſions ſufficient to carry them to their own home. It appears, by a certificate which the humane Dutchman gave them, that they were 55 leagues N. from Orkney, and 16 leages W. S. W. from the Faro Iſlands, when he fell in with them. There were ſix men in the boat, without any proviſions, not even water, without a compaſs, or the leaſt knowledge of navigation.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL.

A WISH.

RETIRED from the buſy noiſe of the world, in a little ſnug retreat of my own, would I wiſh to ſpend the reſt of my days, with an income ſufficient for me to make a ſmall reſerve for the day of adverſity. Bleſt with an amiable woman, as a partner for life, who ſhould be endowed with a moderate ſhare of underſtanding, and three children to heighten my domeſtic felicity; more than that would not be ſo agreeable, as it would be my conſtant endeavour to bring them up in a manner ſuitable to the ſphere I would with them to move in when they were no longer under my tuition. I would have a large garden to my houſe, with arbors and ſhady walks laid out in the moſt rural manner poſſible, where the feathered choirs might build their neſts, and hatch their young, and tune their lays, unmoleſted. A ſmall library, of about one hundred ſelect volumes, I ſhould look upon more to be unneceſſary, not wiſhing to keep them merely for ſhew, or as uſeleſs furniture. Very few acquaintance, and but one friend, to whom I might on any occaſion unboſom my thoughts freely; if I found him ſincere, I ſhould love him as my better ſelf, ſhould ſhare in all his ſorrows and all his happineſs, in the ſame manner as though they were really my own; I ſhould be careful to make a very particular diſtinction between a friend and an acquaintance. My domeſtic ſervants ſhould be few, my table crowned with plenty, not luxury, making temperance the guide of all my actions, on which I ſuppoſe to be grounded both health of body and peace of mind. My diverſion ſhould be innocent, and chiefly confined at home, except when I had a mind to take a little excurſion on horſeback. Now and then I would iſſue forth from my retreat to this ſeat of confuſion and riot, for the ſake of viſiting my old companions, that, when returned, I might be the better enabled to reliſh the ſweets of retirement. Thus, if Heaven would grant me ſuch indulgence, would I wiſh to paſs through this ſhort ſtage, unenvied and unmoleſted.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

IN reading a little eſſay upon newſpapers in a book which I picked up a few days ago, I find, among other advantages of theſe periodical papers, the author mentions the public benefit of advertiſements, as being by no means the moſt inconſiderable; and inſtead of complaining of their being ſo common in all buſineſſes, wiſhes rather that they were extended to more of the different arts, profeſſions, wants, loſſes, &c. of mankind. I was ſo pleaſed with this propoſal, that I could not help throwing the following advertiſements together, which may ſerve as models for ſome of your correſpondents who have more leiſure and inclination to purſue this valuable branch of public intelligence than

Your humble ſervant,

S. T.

ONE thouſand pounds reward. Was loſt, a *friend*. He diſappeared directly after a jeſt, and has not been heard of ſince."——"Was loſt, a *friend*. He diſappeared immediately after aſking a favour from him."——"Was loſt, a *memory*. The perſon who met with this misfortune has received innumerable benefits which he cannot recollect ſo as to thank his benefactors for them."——"Was found, an *heart*, bloated on one ſide with vanity, and mortified on the other with pride. The *maker*'s name efaced."——"Wanted, an *huſband*. An accompliſhed rake will be the moſt agreeable, provided he can bring proper certificates of his *health*. Enquire of ——."——"Wanted, an *houſekeeper* for a batchelor. She muſt underſtand houſewifry perfectly well, and be able to turn her hand to any thing. Enquire of ——."——"To be ſold, by all the bookſellers on the continent, *fragments* from Hume's and Voltaire's deiſtical works; in which the univerſal belief of a God, providence, and of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, is proved to be vulgar and ridiculous. This book has paſſed through ten editions, and is very proper for petits maitres and chamber maids."——"Propoſals for printing a ſplendid edition of a new work, entitled the *American Geneologiſt*, in which a particular account will be given of the orogin, progreſs, intermarriages, &c. of moſt of the conſiderable families in America. Subſcriptions are taken in by ——."——"Were loſt, the ſeven laſt years of a lady's life. They were ſeen frequently in the playhouſe—in the ſtreets—and in the aſſembly room."——"Whereas the partnerſhip between *religion* and *morality* (entered into above 1700 years ago) is now diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to pay off their accounts immediately to the latter, or they will be put into a lawyer's hands."——"Doctor *Cureall* hath lately revived an *infallible* remedy for the moſt painful and odious diſorders. It cures the fevers which ariſe from irregular appetites of all kinds. It ſtops the mortifications of pride, and deſtroys the acrimony of envy, and all other corroding paſſions. The above remedy is found near the walls in the inſide of old houſes. It is ſometimes covered with duſt. This muſt be carefully ſwept away, or the medicine will have no efficacy."——"Juſt imported from the *Moon*, in the ſhip *Airy Caſtle*, one hundred and fifty likely ſervants of both ſexes; among whom are, lovers, ſchemers, horſejockeys, landjobbers, &c. [illegible] ——."——"For the *Gaol*, to touch at the *Sh*[illegible] the ſchooner *Extravagant*, *Edw. Spendthrift*, m[illegible] her cargo (which conſiſts of new faſhioned furnitu[illegible] a quantity of plate and new cloaths, an Engliſh horſe, &c.) is chiefly engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ——."——"Made their eſcape an *huſband*'s *affections*. They diſappeared immediately after ſeeing his wife with her face and hands unwaſhed at breakfaſt."——"To the public. Whereas my wife *American Liberty* hath lately behaved in a very licentious manner, and run me conſiderably in debt, this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. November 12, 1773. LOYALTY."——"To the public. Whereas my huſband *Loyalty* hath, in a late advertiſement, forewarned all perſons from truſting me on his account, this is to inform the public that he derived all his fortune from me, and that by our marriage articles he has no right to proſcribe me from the uſe of it. My reaſon for leaving him was becauſe he behaved in an arbitrary and cruel manner, and ſuffered his domeſtic ſervants, grooms, foxhunters, &c. to direct and inſult me.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20.

The merchants of Norfolk, Nanſemond, and the lower parts of the country, have given public notice that they will meet preciſely on the firſt day of February in this city, in order to tranſact their mercantile affairs, and will continue here three or four days, waiting the appearance of their acquaintance from above.

We hope our cuſtomers will excuſe us for not mentioning any of the farther proceedings of the town of Boſton, New York, Philadelphia, &c. relative to the deteſted TEA, there arriving no mail from the northward laſt week.

Laſt Saturday MICHAEL KENNEDY and JOHN WHITNEY, who received ſentence of death the 14th ult. at a court of Over and Terminer, were ſent from this city to Frederickſburg, under a ſtrong guard, there to receive the puniſhment due to their crimes.

ENTERED *in the* UPPER DISTRICT *of* JAMES RIVER.

Schooner Britannia, George Rappell, and ſchooner Polly, John Gillaſon, both from Salem.

CLEARED.

Ship Donald, Thomas Ramſay, and ſhip Virginia, Alexander Thompſon, for Glaſgow; ſchooner William and John, William Langdale, for Salem; ſhip Canadian, William Abbott, for Falmouth; ſnow Elizabeth, John Sampſon, for Briſtol; and ſnow John and Bella, Andrew Green, for London.

The SNOW HOPE,

GEORGE HOLMES, COMMANDER,

Burthen about 320 hogſheads of tobacco, now lying at PORTROYAL, and ready to receive her lading, will take in TOBACCO for LIVERPOOL, at eight pounds ſterling per ton, with liberty of conſignment, provided offers for near her load be made within a month; or will be let out, wholly, on charter to Liverpool or Whitehaven, on reaſonable terms. Apply to the captain on board, or to EDWARD DIXON,

January 12, 1774. 2 CHARLES YATES.

KING & QUEEN county, January 12, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain John Jeek, alias Teek, of the pariſh of South Brent, in Somerſetſhire, left England, and came to this colony, but hath not been heard of for eight or nine years laſt paſt, and at that time, it is ſaid, he was employed as bailiff or under ſheriff to Mr. Jones: If Mr. Jones, or any other perſon, can and will inform the ſubſcriber, by letter, whether the ſaid John Jeek, alias Teek, be yet living, or dead, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

HUMPHREY HILL.

ALL perſons are forewarned from HUNTING, FOWLING, or FISHING, on any part of the lands belonging to the eſtate of William Lightfoot, Eſquire, deceaſed, by

2* THE EXECUTORS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in October laſt, a middle ſized Negro woman, about 35 years of age, has a few ſpecks of black about the lower part of her face, ſome ſcars on her breaſt, and has a very impertinent countenance; ſhe was formerly the property of Mr. Morſe, at Poquoſon. Her common dreſs, when ſhe went away, was blue plains. I expect ſhe may be in Norfolk or Hampton. Whoever ſecures the above Negro in any of his Majeſty's gaols ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS from me, in Williamſburg. JOHN DRAPER.

*** She is fond of liquor, and apt to ſing indecent and ſailors ſongs when ſo. It is probable ſhe will endeavour to paſs for a free woman. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are hereby forewarned from harbouring the ſaid Negro. 3

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber a likely bay horſe, about 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a P on his left buttock. He formerly belonged to John Lynard of Weſtham; alſo to John Shearman, and William Shell, in Charles City. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in New Kent county, near Armiſtead's ordinary; or whoever will inform me where he is ſhall be well rewarded.

JOHN FRANKS.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any person or persons incline to purchase the whole, or any part of the said lands, they may be shewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the same, or to the subscriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may best suit the purchasers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot ROBERT BURWELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 23, 1773.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly; we this day repaired to the public treasury, and having examined the Treasurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, and compared them with their proper vouchers, find they are fairly and justly stated. The balance of the public account now in the Treasurer's hands we find to be £.8308 2 10¾. Of the old treasury notes, we have burnt and destroyed £.8652 3 3. Of those issued in 1769, the sum of £.1580; and of those issued in 1771, the sum of £.4536. The Treasurer produced to us the several balances still due to the public, and they remain in his hands, to be accounted for at a future day.

LEWIS BURWELL,
JOHN RANDOLPH,
JOHN BLAIR,
BEN: WALLER.

At a GENERAL COURT, *held at the* CAPITOL
November 6, 1773.

James Campbell, Archibald Campbell, James Parker, William Atcheson, Thomas Newton, executors, &c. of Robert Tucker, deceased, and John Hunter, plaintiffs, against Thomas Willison, Alexander M'Swain, and Archibald Ritchie, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendants Willison and M'Swain being beyond sea, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the said Willison and M'Swain in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; that the said defendants, Willison and M'Swain, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be, within 15 days, inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of St. Anne, in the county of Essex, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamsburg.

BEN: WALLER.

CABIN POINT, December 27, 1773.

THIS is to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular who were so kind to assist me in my plan for executing my FULLING MILL, that it is now complete, and at work. All persons that are disposed to encourage this laudable undertaking I shall be obliged to for their favours. I advise the public that I have two looms at work that weave five quarter yard wide cloth, as it is much to the manufacturers advantage to have their cloth wove of that width. My price for weaving is 1s. a yard, filling, dying, dressing, &c. 1s. more for common cloth, but dearer for live colours. Those persons that dye their cloth in grain have it done much cheaper; all mixed cloths require nothing more than filling and dressing, which are done at a moderate price. Some time ago a person of the name of Willie set forth a small pamphlet, which any persons that are disposed to have cloth made would do well to attend to; but as it may not be in the power of every one to get them who may be desirous to have cloth made, I shall observe to those that it is very necessary to have the wool sorted, taking the fine from the coarse, young sheeps wool from old. After this is performed, let it be well washed and greased, then carded with a pair of coarse cards into large rolls or batts; these batts are to lie broke all to pieces by hand, and laid in a heap; you may break them as often as you please; the more your wool is mixed the evener and prettier the cloth will be when milled. After this operation, it is in order to be carded into rolls for spinning, which is to be a moderate twist for the warp, not too hard. The filling is to be spun as slack as you well can spin it; so that it bear winding it is sufficient. Those who chuse to weave it themselves should slay it thin, and not weave it too close. The opener the cloth is the more beautiful it will be when fulled. All persons that send their yarn to me may depend on the utmost punctuality, and that their instructions shall be duly observed. I am the public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

*** It is to be observed that I work for ready money only; and that any person who wants to be supplied with wool may have it of me.

KING & QUEEN, January 6, 1774.

I HAVE for sale an officer's CLAIM to three thousand acres of LAND.

2 M. ANDERSON, junior.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Negro fellow who calls himself NORFOLK, he stutters much, appears to be about 30 years of age, and is 5 feet 8 inches high; has on planes waistcoat and breeches, has two shirts with him, and shoes and stockings. He says he belongs to John Blair, of Williamsburg. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

2* HENRY BATTE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George a Negro man who calls himself MOODY, and sometimes MOSES, he appears to be about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; has on a green coat and waistcoat, old cloth breeches, oznabrig shirt, shoes and stockings, and a hat. He says he belongs to Miss Elizabeth Mingaim, who lives upon Poquoson, between York and Hampton. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay the necessary charges to 2* HENRY BATTE.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of December, a Negro man named TOBY, an old fellow, his beard is grey, but not his head, which is partly bald; he has a yellowish complexion. Had on, when he went away, common Negro cloathing, a new pair of shoes, in common, wears leather about his legs; he took with him sundry other clothes, Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and brings or contrives him to me, shall have a good reward, besides what the law allows, if taken out of the county of Brunswick.

3 JAMES ADAMS.

To be SOLD and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or less, on Pianketank river, in Gloucester county. It is needless to be particular about it as it is the same I advertised last year and then gave a full account of it, since then I sold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuses to take it, necessity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me in Middlesex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reasonable credit.

tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, on both sides of Chappawamsick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the seat whereon the subscriber formerly resided. These lands are situate four miles above Aquia warehouses, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the soil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill seat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing stream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouse, a great number of convenient outhouses, good orchards, and several tenements in order for cropping. There are also 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was sowed in timothy last fall and this spring. A more particular description will be unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person inclinable to purchase will view the premises; and the subscriber earnestly entreats all such to form their ideas of the value of this estate from their own observations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are some persons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuse themselves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the mask of friendship to the person injured. And the subscriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received several severe injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a considerable sum, made by the subscriber himself, the other for an inconsiderable sum, made by the person of whom he purchased one of the small tracts, which mortgages are to be first paid out of the money arising from the sale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

THE public STOREHOUSE in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the same town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the same, known by the description of No. 799; also the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the south side of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joshua Storrs of Richmond, or to the subscriber.

THOMSON MASON.

TAKEN up, in Orange, on Swift Run, a small bay mare, with a small bell on, has a small star in her forehead, is docked, and branded on the near shoulder , and an underkeel in the right ear; she trots and gallops. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

JEREMIAH HANE.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree. CARTER BRAXTON.

VIRGINIA, ss.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol
October 23, 1773.

William Goosley, plaintiff, against Messr. Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, of London, merchants, Thomas Adams, Sampson Matthews, and George Matthews, Patrick Coutts, Amos and James Ladd, William Acrill, Ryland Randolph, Major Wilcox and company, Thomas Stewart, James Watt, Meriwether Smith, William Smith, Carter Braxton, Corbin Griffin, Samuel Griffin, and William Griffin, defendants, } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown being beyond sea, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the said Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, in their hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, such effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the same; that the said defendants, Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of Henrico, in the county of Henrico, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamsburg.

BEN: WALLER.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thousand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittsylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Rose, of Amherst, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal title.

tf THOMAS LOMAX.

AS *I intend to leave this colony some time in* January *next*, it is earnestly requested that those who may have any demands against my father's estate will produce their accounts to the commissioners appointed by the court of Orange to settle them, on or before the 15th of January next. No claims whatever can be attended to after that time.

3 JAMES MARSHALL.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

FOR SALE,

AT OUR STORE IN NORFOLK,

OZNABRIGS, saddlery, low priced hats, and checks in assorted packages, Cadiz salt, Barbados and Grenada rum, Barbados spirit, choice Lisbon wine in quarter casks, Madeira wine in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, of sterling, New York, and Virginia quality; also coffee, ginger, pimento, Muscovado sugar, logwood, earthen ware, and European made cordage.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

*** *Our brig* BETSEY, *Capt.* Solomon Edey, *will sail for* Madeira *in fourteen days, and return directly to* Norfolk: *Any of our friends, or those connected with the house of Messr.* Lamar, Hill, Bissett, *and company, will oblige us by their orders for* WINES *by her.*——NORFOLK, November 20, 1773.——

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by CLEMENTINA RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3/. the first Week, and 2/. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.